

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. V. NO. 30. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856. WHOLE NO. 288.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry. JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

F. W. BATHRICK, TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

T. BOTSFORD, SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (f-31)

J. SAXTON, WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

A. BOULTBEE, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-35)

R. MOORE, SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-35)

JOHN R. JONES, ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-35)

MANSON HOUSE, MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S. OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. (f-1)

ANGUS M'INTOSH, ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. (f-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON, CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commission, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS. A LOT of Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 20th, 1855. (f-1)

John T. Stokes, ARCHITECT and Builder, Simcox, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

Robert Cooke, BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lyda Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

Dr. Walter B. Geikie, PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MAGELLAN'S CORNERS.) RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Doan, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. (f-15)

W. MOSLEY, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

W. & J. EDWARDS, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers, Dealers in School Books, English and American, PAPER HANGINGS, School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c. No. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto. (f-17)

William Taylor, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, PAINTER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. (f-31)

BEACON Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company, and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855. (f-31)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY. BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixson, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO., Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-35)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT, Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch. Newmarket, Pt. 4, 1856. (f-v51)

Dr. Hackett, HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne. Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. (f-v51)

LAMB'S HOTEL, King Street West, Toronto. THE ABOVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway. Depots and Steamboat Sanding, has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted. The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats. THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. (f-v51)

Circular. J. G. Geikie, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrivals of British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. (f-16)

WILLIAM V. SOUTHARD, CARPENTER AND JOINER, AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket, also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefroy, Bell and Barrie, also, a contract of eleven buildings on the O. & N. H. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews, For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Shop and Doors on hand. Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge. AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. (f-v51)

New Waggon and Carriage Shop. THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Simcox Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere. ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 22, 1856. (f-17)

To Friends in the Country. A. H. EARL, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in the country, that his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Is now open for inspection; and being much larger and more extensive than formerly, and having purchased under favorable circumstances, great bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully solicited. No. 41, Yonge Street. Toronto, May 15, 1856. (f-15)

JOHN C. GRIFFITH & CO., General Grocers, WINE and Spirit Merchants, dealers in all kinds of Fruit. Wholesale and Retail, No. 156, Yonge Street, Corner of Bloor Street, Toronto. (f-17)

PRODUCE & PROVISIONS, Wholesale and Retail, No. 156, Yonge Street, Corner of Bloor Street, Toronto. (f-17)

Poetry. God's World is worthy better Men. BY GERALD MARSH. Behold I an idle tale they tell, And who shall blame their telling it? The tongues have got their cant to sell, The world pays well for selling it! They say the world's a desert doer— Still plagued with Egypt's blindness; That we were sent to suffer here— What I by a God kindness! They since the world has gone astray, It must be so for ever, And we should stand still and obey Its Desolators. Never! We'll labor for the better time, With all our might of Press and Pen; Behold me, 'tis a truth sublime, God's world is worthy better men.

With Paradise the world began, A world of love and gladness; Its beauty may be marred by man With all its crime and madness. Yet 'tis a brave world still. Love brings A sunshine for the dreary; With all our strife, sweet rest hath wings To fold o'er hearts that weary. The sun in glory, like a God, To-day climbs up heaven's bosom, The flower upon the jeweled sod, In sunset love's warm bosom, As radiant of immortal youth And beauty, as in Eden; then Believe me, 'tis a noble truth, God's world is worthy better men.

Oh! they are bold, knaves ever bold, Who say we're doomed to anguish; That men in God's own image sold, Like hell-bound slaves must languish, Probe Nature's heart to its red core, There's more of good than evil; And man—down-trodden man—is more Of angel than of devil. Prepare to die! Prepare to live! We know not what is living! And let us for the world's good give, As God is ever giving, Good Action, thought, Love, Wealth, and Time, To win the grand new gain, Believe me, 'tis a noble truth, God's world is worthy better men.

Literature. The Runaway Match; or Overshooting the Mark. BY FRED HENNER. A great many years since when bright-eyed and fair-haired lasses were not so plenty in New England as they now are; there dwelt in the town of P—, a pretty village, distant, then, some five-and-twenty miles from 'Market-town,' a peculiarly ugly and cross-grained but wealthy old farmer. Minnie was old Danforth's child; and report said truly that she would be his sole legatee. The old man was a sturdy farmer, and was estimated to be worth full ten thousand dollars; at that period, a very handsome fortune, to be sure. The sparkling eyes and winning manners of Minnie Danforth had stirred up the finer feelings of the whole male portion of the village, and her suitors were numerous; but her father was particular, and none succeeded in making headway with him or her. In the meantime, Minnie had a true and loyal lover in secret! Who'd have supposed for one moment that such a fellow would dare to look upon beauty and comparative refinement! His name was Walker, or as he was generally called 'Joe'—Joe Walker; and he was simply a farmer, employed by old Danforth, who had entrusted Joe with the management of his place for two or three years. But a very excellent farmer, and a right good manager, was this plain, unassuming but good-looking Joe Walker. He was young, too, only twenty-three; and he actually fell in love with the beautiful, pleasant, joyous Minnie Danforth, his old employer's only daughter. But the strangest part of the occurrence was that Minnie returned his love earnestly, truly and frankly; and promised to wed him at a favorable opportunity. 'Things went on merrily for a time, but old Danforth discovered certain glances and attentions between them, which excited his envy and suspicions. Very soon afterwards, Joe learned the old man's mind, indirectly, in regard to his future disposal of Minnie's hand, and he quickly saw that his case was a hopeless one, unless he resorted to stratagem; and so he sat his wife at once to work. By agreement an apparently settled coldness and distance was observed by the lovers towards each other for five or six months; and the father saw, (as he believed,) with satisfaction, that his previous suspicions and fears had all been premature. Then by agreement also between them, Joe absented himself from the house at evenings; and night after night for full three months longer, did Joe disappear as soon as his work was finished, to return home only at late bedtime. This was unusual, and old Danforth determined to know the cause of it. Joe frankly confessed that he was in love with a man's daughter, who resided less than three miles distant; but after a faithful attachment, between them for several months, the old man had utterly refused to entertain his application for the young girl's hand. 'This was capital. Just what old Danforth most desired. This satisfied him that he had made a mistake in regard to his own child; and he would help Joe to get married and thus stop all further suspicions or troubles at home. So he said, 'Well, Joe is a young man, I say yes, yes,' said Joe. 'That is, other folks say so; I'm not much of a judge myself.'

And you like her? 'Yes, sir, yes.' 'Then marry her,' said Danforth. 'But I can't—the father objects.' 'Pooh!' continued Danforth, 'let him do so; what need you care? Run away with her.' 'Elope!' 'Yes! Off with you at once! If the girl will join—all right. Marry her, bring her here; you will have the little cottage at the foot of the lane; I'll furnish it for you; your wages shall be increased; and the old man may like it or not, as he will!' 'But—' 'Put me no buts, Joe. Do as I bid you; go about it at once; and—' 'You will stand by me?' 'Yes, to the last. I know you, Joe—You are a good fellow, and a good workman, and will make anybody a good son or husband.' 'The old fellow will be so mad, though.' 'Who cares, I say! Go on quickly, but quietly.' 'To-morrow night, then,' said Joe. 'Yes,' said Danforth. 'I'll hire Colver's horse—' 'No you shan't.' 'No!' 'I say, no longer, time is necessary.' So saying, Danforth threw off his coat and commenced writing furiously. 'What are you about to do, Monsieur, asked the other. 'Don't disturb me, I am coming money.' A quarter of an hour elapsed. Danforth rang the bell, his valet answered it. 'Take this to the publisher, he will give you forty francs for it.' He was obeyed; fifteen minutes after there was another ring; the groom appeared and was similarly commissioned. Each succeeding quarter of an hour a leaf was dispatched—messengers were in demand; they formed a chain between the author and the publisher. In a short time the crowds began to arrive, the copy and the money passed each other continually in the street, and the piles of each growing larger. At least, after seven hours and a half of intense labour, the battle was gained, and the debt discharged, while the sun was yet fifteen minutes high. The lasses immediately sounded a retreat, much astonished at what he had seen, and somewhat so at what he had drunk. It was only then that Danforth was conscious of having taken no sustenance since the evening before; seating himself at a table with as much spirit as if he had just been taking a refreshing nap, he exclaimed, 'I have not wasted my day,—Gazette Française.' Foreign and Colonial. Arrival of the Africa. New York, August 21st, 1856. The Cunard steamship 'Africa' Captain Stone, arrived at half past five yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at half past 1, on Saturday the 9th inst. The news politically is not important. It is said in the London Chronicle, that the Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, visits the United States semi-officially, and that his mission is connected with the Central American Question. The Assembly National of August 7th, in an article on the Central American difficulties between England and the United States, gives as its opinion, that the latter ought to be satisfied, if the stipulations proposed by Mr. Dallas are accepted. The United States, says the Assembly, have nothing to demand for the present. They could not even go further, without imposing upon themselves for the future a task for which they are not sufficiently prepared. We think also, that England has acted well in accepting to them, although the sacrifices are evidently on her side. 'The difficulties between the Allies and Russia in the settlement of the details of the treaty of Paris, are probably at an end. All well in Spain. The Courts of Europe.—From 12, Bousbelle's circular, August 8th.—The weather this week has been so favorable as the agriculturist could desire for sowing the spring crops and work in the more forward districts. The splendid dry growing weather for the last eight days, has considerably promoted maturity. As far as the character of the present harvest in the United Kingdom can be ascertained, it would appear that the crop of wheat may reach a full average produce. Potatoes have been extensively planted. Some complaints are prevalent of the appearance of disease, but the bulk of the crops sound and promising abundantly. The result of this year's harvest still depends upon the weather during the next eight weeks. The magnificent harvest weather last week continues; the yield promises abundant, while the quality is fully equal to that of any preceding year since 1851. Along with this state of things in our own lands, we have accounts equally promising in Continental Europe, and nearly all the grain producing countries in the world, under these circumstances low prices are naturally expected in the present year. The tightness of the money market continues, and the applications both at the Bank of England and the discount houses of Lombard Street for accommodation, have been exceedingly numerous. Rates and without change, although the supply of capital appears to have become more plentiful. London, Aug. 8, 5 p. m. The Colonial and Foreign markets have been steady, though without activity. Consols leaving off at 93 and 94. Account 93 1/2 to 94. Cons.—There was a fair supply of English wheat at Monday's market, and no liberal supplies of foreign wheat, influenced by the dry weather. The market was, by consequence, dull and scarcely any business done. The top price for flour was reduced 4s per sack. 24-day flour was rather a better feeling in the market, though however much business. We quote white Atlas flour 6s 6d, and 24-day flour 5s 6d.

As usual on Sunday, a large number of persons were congregated at the Suspension Bridge, walking across the bridge, others in viewing the structure from the banks, &c. On the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon guys, giving them an oscillatory motion. The guys were some ninety feet in length, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm, and several feet from each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple, inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. One of the boys, a lad of about 12 or 14 years of age, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, in order to show his daring, seated himself astraddle the guys, when suddenly the guys swung out over the river with the boy seated in the crotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy. The distance from the bridge to the water is two hundred and forty feet, and the position of the boy was about midway between the two banks. The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, and so thunder-struck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, threw themselves upon their faces, and it was some time before any one could regain sufficient presence of mind to sit out receiving the lad from his perilous position. The youngster, however, exhibited a nerve worthy of an old hand, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing. After the vibration of the wires had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up could be had. The youngster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to let him down, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him, and after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the land, and scanneped off for the lower landing, as fast as his legs could carry him, and our informant says, has not been seen since in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge.

Insolvent Debtors Act. Attention is drawn to this Act, which we copy below. It has but recently made its appearance, and what's most singular, it was not heard of until very lately.—What were the Toronto journals about, that they did not herald its introduction to the people? CHAP. 93, 19 & 20 VICTORIA. An Act to amend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of certain class of persons therein mentioned. Whereas there are many persons who, having been Traders in Upper Canada, within the meaning of the Bankrupt Act (passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ten,) either before or since the expiration thereof, have been unable to avail themselves of its benefits; and whereas these persons, from having been Traders, are precluded from the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Act (passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter forty-eight) and where it is expedient to relieve such persons on their making a full surrender of their property for the benefit of their creditors; therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:— 1. All such Traders coming within the description above in the preamble to this Act set forth, shall be entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, and entitled, 'An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' on their taking the steps and proceedings therein set forth for obtaining their discharge. 2. As to such persons, the order called the Final Order in the said last mentioned Act shall in addition to its effect as set forth in the fourth section of the said Act, operate as a discharge of all debts or liabilities, due or contracted up to the time of the prevention of the petition under the first section of the said Act, in each case respectively, as fully and completely, and to the same extent, as if such Trader had obtained a certificate under the fifth-ninth section of the said Act relating to Bankrupts. 3. Provided always, that this Act shall apply only to Upper Canada. DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON.—Mr. John O. Hart has presented himself as a candidate for Burlington, he is a strong conservative, though judging from his address, not a supporter of the present Government. We are happy to observe that the choice of Reformers appears to have fallen on that well-tried champion of the people, Dr. Harman Smith, and we have no doubt that he will be returned by a decided majority. The minority have not dared to show their faces in this district, although Mr. Spence represents one of its counties.—Globe. COOL.—The master of the house, at a fashionable party the other night, asked a guest to give a young miss 'who was dressed a la Eugenie' before the birth of Napoleon III. His arm to the dining room. After closely observing the enormous spread, he replied, 'Well, I'll offer her my arm, but I'll be whipped if I see how she's going to get hold of it.'

The Wheat Fly—Midge. (From the Canadian Agriculturalist, August.) We regret to find that this destructive insect is greatly extending its ravages in Upper Canada. In the Lake districts, or that part of the country bordering the Lakes and Niagara River, its ravages appear to have been most severe. It is much to be regretted that none of our agricultural organizations, from the Bureau of Agriculture down to the Township Societies, appear to think the subject of insect depredation worthy of their notice. At least we are not aware that any systematic plan for observing the numbers, orders or families, habits, and modes of propagation, territorial extent, destructive powers, parasites, &c., &c. of those insects that prey upon the farmer's crops, or for discovering the remedies that have been or may be employed to prevent their ravages, has yet been suggested or adopted by our Agricultural boards of Societies. As a journalist we are left entirely to our own limited observation, to imperfect newspaper accounts, and the occasional remark of a correspondent who has found the 'weevil' or 'grub,' or 'worm,' or 'little yellow maggot,' in his wheat and wants to know where it came from or how it can be got rid of. The subject is still further involved in doubt by the contradictory statements of wheat speculators—one party declaring that the 'fly' has done immense injury, and the other, that it's all a bugbear to keep up prices. What could more properly engage the attention of our Bureau and Boards of Agriculture than to collect and disseminate authentic information on a subject like this! The N. Y. State Agricultural Society, aided by a grant from the Legislature, have employed a distinguished entomologist (A. Fitch M. D.) to examine and report upon the noxious beneficial and other insects of the State. The results of that examination will no doubt benefit us as well as our neighbours, but there are facts peculiar to Canada that ought to be ascertained and made known. We trust a hint will be sufficient, and that next season systematic and extended observations will be made under the proper authority. We have, in previous volumes of the Agriculturalist, explained the habits and appearance of the wheat midge, and also of the weevil. There is still, however, much confusion among writers and correspondents in regard to names and this is another reason for such an examination of the subject as we have hinted at. The insect generally spoken of at present as preying upon the wheat in the ear, is the midge or wheat gnaw (Cecidomyia Tritici). It is found in the kernels of wheat in its chrysalis or pupa state, the eggs having been deposited by the parent fly upon the ears while the grain was yet soft or milky. There is a very wide distinction between this insect and the weevil (Curculio granaria). The former is of the dipterous, the latter of the coleopterous order. The true weevil preys upon the grain after it is harvested, and when stored in mills, &c. The larva of the midge is most destructive while the grain is yet soft in the ear. Indeed, it is said that it cannot eat through the skin of the ripened grain, and therefore is not to be dreaded in the granary. REMEDIES. To the wheat-grower, the most interesting part of the subject is how to prevent the depredations of this insect. We believe no perfect remedy has yet been discovered, but so far as we can gather from the experiments and observation of others, as well as our own, we recommend early sowing and early varieties. We made a carefully close inspection of our own fields this season, in which both the Hessian fly and midge were found, and the result confirmed the wisdom of the above advice. In a field of blue stem, sowed 12th April, on a warm clay loam, summer fallowed and manured, we found the midge in about every fifth ear, and from one to three heads affected; and in a field of red chaff, sown a fortnight later, and after a crop of peas, on good soil, not manured, four out of every five heads were affected, and from two to six grains in each. A strip of this field was blue stem, sown at the same time as the red chaff, and was less affected than the latter, though there was no perceptible difference in the time of ripening. Fall ploughing wheat stubble has been recommended, and if it were generally practised would no doubt, with early sowing, prove nearly, if not entirely successful. An experiment, which ought to be repeated in several localities this fall, was made last year by an intelligent gentleman in one of the Western States. We cut out his statement for insertion in this number, but it has been unfortunately mislaid. The experiment, however, was as follows:—He made two square boxes of wood, of equal size, and placed them in his wheat stubble. Under one, the ground was spaded and inverted to the ordinary depth; the other was placed on the stubble, undisturbed. Both were covered with millet (a kind of gauze), which allowed heat and moisture to penetrate, but prevented the fly from escaping. He kept a close watch during June and July, and found that the fly or midge appeared in the unspaded box from two to three weeks earlier than in the other. This proved that the turning the larva under ground in the fall retarded the appearance of the fly, and combined with early sowing, shows the wheat-grower a method by which he can 'get ahead' of his dreaded enemy. We may revert to this subject in our next number. Its importance no one will deny. To the farmers of Canada, it is almost a question of life or death. A Committee of the N. York State Legislature, reported that they had 'full proof that a single insect (the midge) last summer (1855) destroyed property to an amount exceeding five hundred millions of dollars' in the State of New York alone. We have no data from which to estimate our loss in Canada, but even at a guess we may set it down this year at two or three millions.

Perilous Adventure at the Suspension Bridge. From the Rochester Union. As usual on Sunday, a large number of persons were congregated at the Suspension Bridge, walking across the bridge, others in viewing the structure from the banks, &c. On the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon guys, giving them an oscillatory motion. The guys were some ninety feet in length, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm, and several feet from each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple, inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. One of the boys, a lad of about 12 or 14 years of age, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, in order to show his daring, seated himself astraddle the guys, when suddenly the guys swung out over the river with the boy seated in the crotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy. The distance from the bridge to the water is two hundred and forty feet, and the position of the boy was about midway between the two banks. The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons, and so thunder-struck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, threw themselves upon their faces, and it was some time before any one could regain sufficient presence of mind to sit out receiving the lad from his perilous position. The youngster, however, exhibited a nerve worthy of an old hand, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing. After the vibration of the wires had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up could be had. The youngster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to let him down, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him, and after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the land, and scanneped off for the lower landing, as fast as his legs could carry him, and our informant says, has not been seen since in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge.

New Advertisements.

Amoson Sale, -W. Macdonell.
Cash for Wheat, -W. Macdonell & Thorne.
List of Letters, -A. A. Cook.
Farm and Saw Mill for Sale, -J. Cook.
Notice, -John Scott.
New Goods, -M. W. Bogart.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Aug. 29th, 1886.

General Summary.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A., Lemonville, all right. J. G. F.—The paper did not come to hand last week; the other matter will be attended to forthwith. T. G., Holland Landing; attended to.

The Quebec Mercury states that His Excellency has received instructions from the Imperial Government, to fix the Capital of Canada at Quebec. Will the Legislature allow him to do this?

A public dinner will be given to George Brown Esq., M. P. P. for Lambton, on Wednesday, the 17th of September next, at Bradford, in the South Riding of Simcoe, at 10 o'clock p.m. Notwithstanding the efforts to kill this affair put forth by the Barre Herald, as near as we can learn the demonstration will be a decidedly favorable one to Mr. Brown.

From all the information we can gather from the Queen's District, Mr. Simpson of Bowmanville, appears to be the favorite candidate, who will no doubt be returned. Mr. Simpson is spoken of as an energetic business man, and one pretty generally acquainted with the affairs and politics of the country.

There are now five candidates in the field for the Representation of Saugeen District in the Upper House, viz. Messrs. McMurich, Stealy and McNab, in the Reform and Coalition interest, and Messrs. Patton and Duggan on the Conservative Ticket. From reading the various Reports published one would imagine they were all the men for Galway: how the votes will tell remains to be seen.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Sharon, East Gwillimbury, on Thursday, 4th of September next, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Excellency the Governor General, to Dissolve the present House of Assembly, and to issue Writs for a new election as soon as practicable. It is called by the Rev. H. D. Stiles, Esq., on the request of a Requisition, and takes place at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Last week, when speaking of the proposed Gravel Road along the Town Line, we suggested the propriety of holding a public meeting to take the subject into consideration. We now have great pleasure in announcing that a Public Meeting will be held in the Court House, Newmarket, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September next, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., for the above purpose. A full attendance of all interested is particularly requested. It would afford considerable encouragement, to meet the friends residing in West Gwillimbury, King and Tecumseh, who will be benefited by having the road constructed. Let a feeling of unanimity prevail, and all join heartily in the project, and the work will be accomplished—the community be benefited, and property along the line considerably advanced in value. Remember this time and place.

Public Meeting at Kettleby!

King Township Unanimous!

A large, interesting, influential and decisive public meeting was held at the Village of Kettleby, in the Township of King, called by the Rev. Geo. Hughes, Esq., at the request of a numerous signed Requisition, to condemn the present Administration and petition His Excellency to dissolve Parliament and issue writs for a new election. The meeting was held in the New Temperance Hall, now in course of completion and was composed of leading, influential men, to the number of between one and two hundred. Want of a more lengthened and general notice, together with the inclemency of the weather, no doubt kept many away who would have been only too glad to unite with their neighbors in condemning the Government of the day.

The meeting organized by calling the Reeve to the Chair, and appointing Mr. David Halliday secretary.

The Chairman said the Requisition pointed out for what purpose the meeting had been called. There were those present who were prepared to submit resolutions, no doubt, showing why they condemned the present Government. He would, therefore, not take up the time, by any remarks he might feel disposed to offer under other circumstances.

Dr. Bull rose to propose the first resolution, which read as follows:—

Resolved.—"That this meeting is of opinion that the policy pursued by the present Administration and sustained by a majority of the present House of Assembly is not in accordance with the well known wishes and convictions of the people of Upper Canada, in having opposed the just claim of Representation by Population; and continuing the obnoxious Separate Schools System, and the granting of large sums of money to Theological Colleges and sectarian seminaries."

In moving this resolution for adoption he would not occupy much of the time of the meeting; and as it had only been placed in his hand a few moments, he was not prepared to give them a set speech. He might however state, in the outset, that he was pleased to see so many present on this occasion. It showed there was an interest in the good government of the country, and that the people were alive to its welfare. The resolution stated that the Administration were not governing according to the well understood wishes of the people: this fact few would deny. We hear of men of all shades of politics and of every class in society, uniting in condemning them. The people

generally object to their policy. He, (Dr. Bull) did not like to take up the time of the meeting by entering into details,—neither would he; but he considered there was but little difference between the late Coalition and the present Government. The respectable manner in which they removed Sir Allan McNab and took in Mr. Van Koughnet and the changing of Ross for Morrison, rendered them if possible even more detestable. A large meeting had recently been held in Toronto for a like purpose that they had met today; then in Hamilton; Peterboro' followed,—and all strongly condemned the Government. Other places were on the move; and no doubt these meetings would have a powerful influence in inducing His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament. The whole Press, with but few exceptions, had denounced them. But in order to prove more clearly the necessity for another election, he had only to cite the meeting to the circumstances under which the existing Parliamentary Representatives were elected. All present were well aware that the election was held in the most busy season of the year—men had to be selected in great haste, and therefore the present House could not be considered a fair representation of the people. Again, since the last election the new Franchise Act had come into operation. This would give a number more votes in every constituency, who heretofore have had no voice. Then, the present Government were opposed to Representation according to Population—a principle held to be just by a large majority of the people of Upper Canada. A motion acknowledging this principle was introduced last session, he believed, by Mr. Brown—(Mr. Hartman was present and could correct him if wrong). We outnumber the Lower Province by a large majority—some say 25,000; yet, they have the same number of Representatives. This being the case many measures are forced upon Upper Canada, contrary to the feelings of the people, by Lower Canada votes. This is a great injustice to this part of the Province. It was then moved that a new census be taken in order to show clearly the excess of population; this was also lost—and Upper Canada remains in the same relation to day she did previous to the last election. And while we contribute three-fourths of the revenue, the Lower Province receives more than equal proportion. All the legislation of the past six years has been more or less influenced by Lower Canada votes; and the Governments of the day, in order to obtain the assistance of the Lower Province Representatives, have sacrificed our interests and succumbed to influences from below. The resolution he held in his hand also referred to grants to sectarian education. This meeting were all pretty generally acquainted with the history of Separate Schools. A Bill was introduced Session before last to make greater provisions for Separate Schools,—and it was only necessary to state it was drafted by the Bishops of Kingston and Toronto, to give this meeting an insight into its character. The Opposition took a bold and decided stand against this measure, and were instrumental in striking out many of its most objectionable clauses; but notwithstanding this, it still contains many bad features. The friends of Separate Schools in Upper Canada say they only ask the same privileges as those given to Protestants in Lower Canada. The matter was widely different. The dogmas of the Church of Rome were taught in their national schools while ours were entirely unsectarian: Children of any denomination can attend without any scruples of conscience—being directed of all sectarianism. But in Lower Canada, Protestants had either to allow their children to be taught these dogmas or obtain Separate Schools. He therefore considered the matter widely different. With regard to granting sums of money to Sectarian and Theological Institutions, the prodigality in which the present government had doled out the public funds was beyond all precedent—it was beyond everything ever before witnessed in Canada. The resolution having only been placed in his hands a few moments before he rose, he was not prepared to furnish figures correctly; but of this fact he was satisfied, that no former Administration had been so prodigal. He had no doubt if the people of Upper Canada made one united effort, an unanimous request, the men now controlling the affairs of the country would be hurled from power, and better men called upon to take their places. (Cheers.) He had great satisfaction in moving the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Elisha Allan said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably moved by Dr. Bull. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

John D. Phillips, Esq., said he rose to move the second resolution, which read as follows:—

Resolved.—"That we believe the Grand Trunk Railway was a speculation to enrich a few at the expense of many; that the late Legislation on that subject in giving up the first lien on the road and extending the line to unpopulated and unprofitable parts of Lower Canada (and to complete the misgovernment) granting four millions acres of Upper Canada land for Lower Canadian Railroad speculation is alike impolitic and unjust."

Mr. Phillips said he did not know that it was within his province to attempt a political speech. He thought there were but few present who were not well acquainted with the history of the Grand Trunk Railway. Many of the opposition in the House of Assembly opposed the late legislative scheming of its friends with all the powers they possessed,—but to no purpose. By some, it had been termed a factious opposition; but he would

have been pleased, had that faction been stronger. They chattered as far as possible under their first charter; they then sought additional chances, and the government of the day granted them, by giving up the first lien upon the road—the only security possessed by the Province. Shortly after we find an appropriation of a very large tract of land belonging to Upper Canada to build Lower Canada Railroads. This last act, was the crowning point,—and he thought they were going a little far. (Hear hear.) He cordially moved foregoing resolution. (Applause.) A. Eastwood, Esq., of Lloydton, seconded the resolution,—and it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amid applause.

Mr. Geo. Pearson rose to move the third resolution, as follows:—

Resolved.—"That we give our hearty and decided approval to those Honorable Legislative Councillors who voted against the fifty thousand pound item in the Bill of supply for the erection of Parliament Buildings at Quebec, a very small part of the Population of Canada being below that City; and we also give our approval and thanks to those members of Parliament who so laudably opposed the present corrupt Administration through the former and late session of Parliament."

Mr. Pearson said the resolution had only been placed in his hands a few minutes, and he was therefore quite unprepared to offer any remarks. It however spoke for itself, and he was satisfied the meeting would heartily support it.

Dr. Mahaffey said he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution,—inasmuch as he decidedly agreed with those who opposed the resolution which proposed laying out a large sum of money for Parliament Building at Quebec. All present knew, no doubt, the agreement which brought the Parliament to Toronto, and he thought the House ought to respect that agreement. Independent of this consideration the people of that part of the country were not as energetic, numerous or industrious as of the West, and the extremely eastern situation Quebec, rendered it alike impracticable and unjust towards this section of the country to have the Parliament fixed to be held in that locality. He felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting and declared it unanimously carried.

Mr. Thos. Watson proposed the fourth resolution; it read as follows:—

Resolved.—"That we pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for our suffrages to represent us in Parliament but who will identify himself with and vote in accordance with the well known wishes of his constituents, advocating Representation based on population, repeal of such clauses of the School act favouring Separate Schools, opposing all money grants for sectarian purposes and encouraging immigration by a liberal disposal of the Public lands, exclusive of favoritism, national colonization, and the encouragement of speculators."

He begged the liberty to move this resolution; and being a man of few words had nothing to offer. The resolution would speak for itself.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Harman and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gershum Proctor moved the following resolution;—

Resolved.—"That the unwarrantable and untruthful accusations made by the Honorable J. A. McDonald against George Brown Esq. member for Lambton gives cause of contempt for the calumny, which, as it lowers him, tends to raise his injured Brother Member more in the estimation of the public; and the calumny is hereby repudiated, and the Honorable Sir Allan N. McNab from his place in the Executive for political purposes and placing one in his room not representing any constituency are considered not in conformity with responsible Government, which with many other despicable acts warrants this meeting in denouncing the present Administration as no longer worthy of the confidence of the people."

Mr. R. Boyd said, happening to be a great admirer of the gentleman referred to, he begged to second the resolution. He merely rose to show what side he was on; and had he been in the habit of making political speeches he certainly thought the subject a good one. The feeling of the country, from East to West, was one of bitter indignation against a man who could wantonly injure another, for the sake of a little longer lease of power. We find here a faithful member of the Opposition, exposing the corruption and chicanery of a few needy politicians, maligned and insulted because he manfully performed his duty towards his constituents. He (Mr. Boyd) looked upon Mr. Brown as one of the most useful members in the House. Of course, some had said he was not to be trusted; but if we can judge of the man by past precedents, he seems destined to become an useful member of the Assembly, and useful to the country. He would not attempt to make a speech or occupy the time of the meeting by many words; but when so favorable an opportunity offered, he could not help bearing his testimony. And who could help denouncing such a government as the present! No matter what we say—no matter what are the demands of the country, they seem determined on doing nothing but what will enrich themselves and benefit the Grand Trunk. We want men who feel an interest in the country,—and who will represent us and not themselves—we want men who will fearlessly and honestly stand up and defend us and our rights and privileges. He believed the Opposition had done this during the late Session. He heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the resolution, and believed that at the next election the people's voice will show that corruption shall be swept from high places. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then unanimously adopted by the meeting.

T. W. Tyson, Esq., moved the next resolution which read as follows:—

Resolved.—"That a Petition be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying that he would at an early day as possible dissolve the present House of Assembly and issue writs for a new election, that the following Petition be adopted and the Chairman sign it on behalf of the meeting to be by him forwarded to His Excellency."

The petition referred to in the foregoing resolution, prayed for a new election immediately. Mr. Tyson said in offering this resolution he thought it unnecessary to make many remarks. If the people do not let their rulers know their feelings, how can they be expected to act? It seemed unfortunate that for the sake of office, the Upper Canada portion of the Government were prepared to submit to anything and everything their Lower Canada colleagues proposed. If the present Administration were allowed much longer to control the destinies of the Province, it would take a large percentage of all the farmer could produce to pay his taxes. At all events, we could not get a worse one. (Hear, hear.) He believed the Secularism principle introduced into our Common School system was calculated to spread discord and disunion throughout the country. Education should be nonsectarian: every boy should stand upon its own bottom. He was always glad to see strong opposition in the House, whoever might be in power,—it had a tendency to do good; but he was sorry that the Opposition in the present House were not strong enough to correct abuses. We might differ with regard to men,—but he felt we should be united on principle. He moved the resolution he had read to the meeting with great pleasure.

Mr. Thos. Hall seconded the resolution, which was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said he had been requested to call on Mr. Hartman, who was present, to offer any remarks he might feel disposed to make,—and invited him upon the Platform.

Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., then rose and said he had not come to the meeting with any intention of speaking,—but to see and hear. If the meeting desired him to occupy a few moments he would offer a few remarks. (Cries of "go on," "hear, hear.") Mr. Hartman continued.—It afforded him considerable satisfaction to witness so unanimous an approval of the course he had followed, by this part of the constituency he had the honor to represent in Parliament. As a member of the Opposition the meeting had lauded, he thanked them for the feelings they manifested towards them. That the Government of the day were the worst that ever held the reins of power, but few will deny; and from East to West, and North to South, their course and policy had been condemned. Although he was but a young politician, yet he had never heard of a government being so unanimously condemned, by parties professing all shades of politics, as the present. What few public men among their supporters could be found were persons possessing no very large amount of intelligence, or any great degree of forethought. Since their ignominious defeat at Toronto, they have not attempted to face meetings like the present, but have sought to counteract the influence through the Press,—and now argue that it is unconstitutional to petition the Governor General to dissolve the House, and not his Advisers: and that should he do so, it would abrogate Responsible Government. Happily for this country, the people are a reading and thinking people, and can see through the manoeuvre. The Administration, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, had been repeatedly condemned, even by the present House. On the Separate School question a clear majority of six were against them; yet they took no farther notice than to say it was only an accidental defeat. From the time of the disgraceful manner in which the Government of Canada ousted Sir Allan McNab, and took in his place a man more suited to their taste, down to the close of the Session, scarcely a day passed but there was to be found an Upper Canada Majority against them on some question or other. For his (Mr. H's) own part, he could not feel comfortable, he was satisfied that he was acting contrary to the wishes of his constituents. At the present time the whole country was asking for an election, and he thought they should have it. He would not take up the time of the meeting by any further remarks,—in fact there was little necessity, as the Press kept them posted up on every new thing that developed itself. He would just repeat his great satisfaction at witnessing the unanimity manifested to-day, and tender his thanks on behalf of the Opposition. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the Chairman for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties, the meeting broke up.

We cannot conclude this report without remarking that the Township was pretty fairly represented,—and by referring to the names of the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, it will be seen they reside in different localities in the Municipality. The meeting was a perfect triumph, and showed unanimously how things will go at another election. (Haste, happy day.)

Opening of an Orange Lodge in Newmarket.

By special invitation we attended the Supper given at the Opening of an Orange Lodge in this place, on the 20th inst., at the Eagle Hotel,—which was served in good style. Mr. James Erans, of Holland Landing, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Hy. Croxon; and Mr. McClure, the Vice. The cloth being removed, and the usual loyal toasts being given,—

The Chairman rose to propose a toast he felt satisfied would be heartily responded to by the guests present. He would give them "The Brethren and Masters of the newly initiated Lodge."—Drank with all the honors.

Mr. McClure, on behalf of the Lodge, rose to reply. He little expected to have heard the toast so ably proposed and so heartily responded to by this assembly. He must say, he could not find language to express his thanks for the kind manner, it had been drank; and would just observe here, that having travelled far and wide, he never found the spirit of Orangemen otherwise than friendly—he found he could trust his life to them. Having been initiated some 14 years, he found them men he could live and die by. They were ever true

to each other and true to principle; and as a body, the most united of any organization now in existence. There was a mistaken notion abroad in regard to the order which he desired to correct here. Many suppose that by joining the institution they must follow the dictation of some ruling leader, with regard to politics: this was not so. He had been a member for 14 years, and had never heard politics mentioned in the Lodge Room. Another erroneous impression prevails, that Orangemen are bound to assist each other, whether right or wrong. They were not bound to any thing of the kind. True Orangemen did not consist in damning the Pope, or the use of any other language calculated to stir up strife; but in proving loyal to our Queen and country, and seeking to establish good government—ever revering the name, and principles taught by the man of "glorious, pious and immortal memory." The speaker again returned thanks for the manner in which the company had responded to the toast, and sat down amid applause.

The Chairman next gave—"The Grand Master and Orangemen of Upper Canada."—Drank with all the honors.

The Vice-Chairman being called upon, gave "Success to the principles taught by one of Glorious, Pious and Immortal memory."—Cheers.

Mr. Playter, of Holland Landing, proposed the health of the County of York Master.—As an Orangeman, he (Mr. P.) had received considerable instruction and had much profited by the assistance of that gentleman,—always kind and ever ready to come to the rescue in case of difficulty. He had very great pleasure in proposing the health of the County Master.—Drank with all the honors.

Mr. McClure replied by saying it was unnecessary for him to trespass upon their time by a lengthened reply. He considered his position something like the fable in AEsop's catalogue, relating to two slaves—one a very big one the other as much smaller in proportion. He was proud to say that he could find young orangemen quite capable of instructing him in this County: some, had got altogether ahead of their Teacher. He felt that the toast had been drank out of pure respect for their welfare;—and while he thanked them for their kindly feeling towards him, he begged to assure them, that whenever in his power, he would give the Orange wheel a shove.

The speaker then reverted to days past and gone, when the principles of Protestantism were not so openly avowed, and contrasted those times with the present—when we are enabled to worship God according to the dictates of conscience under our own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest. Of all people he considered us the most blessed.—Cheers.

The Vice-Chairman gave in a very happy manner, the health of the Chairman, Mr. Jas. Erans.—Drank with all the honors.

The Chairman replied by thanking the company for the great respect paid him. He was anxious to do all in his power to promote the welfare of the Institution with which he was identified. He said he was a man of but few words; but they knew his feelings.—Cheers.

The Chairman next gave—"The Press, coupled with the name of Mr. E. Jackson."—Duly honored.

Mr. Jackson replied by thanking the company for the cordial manner they had responded to the toast. Having met them as it were by chance, he was quite unprepared to make a speech. He would however observe that he looked upon the Press as the great means of bringing about the present social relationship existing among and between all classes. Although not a member of the order of Orangemen, he considered himself a loyal and true subject, and would use his endeavors to disseminate broad Protestant principles.

Mr. Croxon gave the next toast—and one, he said, which never ought to be forgotten.—He would give them—"Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Past Grand Master."—Cheers.

Mr. J. Maguire said he had a toast to propose which he believed would be heartily responded to—it was the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity.

Mr. Playter replied.

One or two other toasts were proposed and responded to and the company separated,—all apparently highly gratified with the evening's entertainment. There were between forty and fifty present on the occasion.

ing on him to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and issue writs for a new election."

Moved by Mr. Rollo, M. A. Seconded by Dr. Allison, and supported by Dr. Low, and Carried.

Resolved.—"That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Allison, Rev. J. Clinie, J. Burke, J. E. McMillan, P. Coleman, W. McMority and John Reed, Esq., be appointed to prepare an address in accordance with the previous Resolution, signed by the Reeve on behalf of this Meeting, and forward it immediately, to His Excellency."—Moved by P. Coleman, Seconded by J. Reed and supported by J. E. McMillan.—Statesman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.—In speaking of this Bill, the Leader of Monday says:—"If our law-givers had listened to the teachings of history, they would not have committed the error of restricting the people's choice of Legislative Councillors to residents or to persons who possess, in the constituency, property to the value of £2,000. In order to find examples of this species of restriction, it was necessary to go back to the infancy of representative government; but if the instances had been well scanned, it would have been seen that, in every case, there was failure, that the laws imposing the restrictions were systematically evaded and allowed to fall into disrepute; being finally repealed when they were of sufficient importance to attract attention."

They belonged to a rule age; and as enlightenment advanced they began to be disregarded. The Legislature of Canada in reviving these forgotten restrictions showed a supreme contempt for the lessons of history; but time will prove their error. If, in these days, laws of this character cannot be openly disregarded, they can and will be secretly evaded. Hence their impolicy—an impolicy the non-discovery of which argues an excess of obtuseness."

In compliance with the proclamation of the President, both Houses of Congress reassembled on the 21st inst., to take up the consideration of the grant for the maintenance of the army. The New York Herald says, "The House, without unnecessary delay went into Committee on the Whole, and reported the Army bill as it stood at the breaking up of the regular session, Kansas proviso included, and it subsequently passed the House by a vote of ninety-three against eighty-five. Thus the question stands as before. The two houses have come to a dead lock; and if the programme detailed by our Washington correspondent is adhered to, they are likely to remain in this position for some time. It seems to be generally understood that no business but the Army bill will be brought up at the present session."

COTTON THE CONTRACTOR.—If there is a class above all others that I would keep out of the Legislature that class is the Contractors. I never yet met one of them who did not seek a seat to serve his own ends, or who was not ready to log-roll, wink at knavery, and unite with the band who gull the million for plunder. Cotton gets an enormous amount of money from the Province. I wish I had his accounts to overhaul. He has announced in the *Brampton Times* his intention to contest Peel, but I think the voters will stand firmly by Mr. Aikens, as he has done by them in the Assembly—and leave all such as George Wright and James Cotton at home. Those who remember Cotton's evidence in the £10,000 case of Bowes and Himeks will wonder at the assurance that could induce him even to think of Peel. —Message.

On Monday we give a short Telegraphic despatch of a terrific storm in New Orleans, attending by a fearful loss of life. The most disastrous effects, were felt at a summer resort, called Last Island, a short distance above New Orleans, which is represented to have had every house swept from it, and to have been completely inundated. At the present time, two hundred and fifty people, at least, are known to have lost their lives. The damage to the sugar, cotton and corn crops, is said to be almost incalculable. The banks of the river at Bayou Sarah had caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. The dead bodies at Last Island were plundered of money and valuables by a set of pirates who inhabit it. From all parts of that country, accounts continue to be received of the dreadful damage that has been done. —Colonist, 20th Aug.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, 25th Aug. 1886.

The Niagara arrived at 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 15th. The *Perla* arrived out on the evening of the 15th, after a passage of 9 days 5 hours.

Nova unimportant.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

A considerable accident occurred on board the *Canadian* on the immediate passage. The Rev. W. Marsh drank, a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and notwithstanding every care, it proved fatal. His body was taken to Liverpool and an inquest was held upon it.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton for New York on the 13th inst.; and the *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day with 180 passengers.

General de L'Amorosa has, in the name of the King of Sardinia, invited General Canalis, who is at the Sardinian voting place, to visit Turin.

According to Italian correspondence, the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the Government.

The concession made by the Russian Government, professing to facilitate the imports of foreign goods, amount to very little, and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between the delivering in of contract and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses of St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In every part of the United Kingdom, the harvest reports are of a very favorable character, and but little doubt is entertained that grain crops will be at least a fair average in quantity and quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. The late rains have been very beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general and so much labor is wanted that farmers have outbid mill and contractors.

In the political world there is nothing worth reporting.

Marshall Polesier's title is the Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of 100,000 francs per annum.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is wholly uninteresting. We have a report of the *Gazette de France*, but which requires confirmation, the disturbances had arisen at Candiz on disarming the National Guard, but with this exception the general despatch is everywhere being carried out without resistance.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, August 21.

The North American arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to August 13. She left Liverpool 8 45 a.m. Brings 130 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, 12.—Cotton quiet.

Corn.—Best descriptions of wheat 3d to 4d dearer for the week, with fair demand.

Flour firmer; good sound American moved more freely at 1s per barrel advance.

Indian Corn—Yellow dearer; white very firm.

Wheat—Upper Canadian, 9s 6d to 10s; Lower Canadian 9s 9d to 9s 3d; American white 10s to 10s 6d; American, red 9s 4d to 9s 8.

Indian Corn—White 30s 6d to 32s; yellow 30s to 30s 6d; mixed 29s 6d to 30s; Western, Canal 28s to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s to 32s; Canadian 32s to 35s.

Consols.—For account 95½ to 95½.

General news unimportant.

Great Public Anti-ministerial Meeting in Bowmanville.

On Thursday last, the Reeve called a Public meeting by requisition, which came off on Friday night in the Town Hall, at which between 300 and 400 of the inhabitants of the village came forward, to testify against the corruption of the present Ministry, when the Reeve took the chair and the Rev. J. Clinie was appointed Secretary; after which, the following resolutions were spoken to, by the following gentlemen, and in the following order:

"Whereas, the course of the present Ministry and House of Assembly, has been such as to convince this meeting that the interests of the Province, in a financial, political and educational point of view, are in great jeopardy so long as the present rulers remain in power. Wherefore Resolved; since all other legitimate means have failed to deliver us from the ruinous misrule of the Yache McDonald pact, that an address be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Governor General, call-

ing on him to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and issue writs for a new election."

Moved by Mr. Rollo, M. A. Seconded by Dr. Allison, and supported by Dr. Low, and Carried.

Resolved.—"That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Allison, Rev. J. Clinie, J. Burke, J. E. McMillan, P. Coleman, W. McMority and John Reed, Esq., be appointed to prepare an address in accordance with the previous Resolution, signed by the Reeve on behalf of this Meeting, and forward it immediately, to His Excellency."—Moved by P. Coleman, Seconded by J. Reed and supported by J. E. McMillan.—Statesman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.—In speaking of this Bill, the Leader of Monday says:—"If our law-givers had listened to the teachings of history, they would not have committed the error of restricting the people's choice of Legislative Councillors to residents or to persons who possess, in the constituency, property to the value of £2,000. In order to find examples of this species of restriction, it was necessary to go back to the infancy of representative government; but if the instances had been well scanned, it would have been seen that, in every case, there was failure, that the laws imposing the restrictions were systematically evaded and allowed to fall into disrepute; being finally repealed when they were of sufficient importance to attract attention."

They belonged to a rule age; and as enlightenment advanced they began to be disregarded. The Legislature of Canada in reviving these forgotten restrictions showed a supreme contempt for the lessons of history; but time will prove their error. If, in these days, laws of this character cannot be openly disregarded, they can and will be secretly evaded. Hence their impolicy—an impolicy the non-discovery of which argues an excess of obtuseness."

In compliance with the proclamation of the President, both Houses of Congress reassembled on the 21st inst., to take up the consideration of the grant for the maintenance of the army. The New York Herald says, "The House, without unnecessary delay went into Committee on the Whole, and reported the Army bill as it stood at the breaking up of the regular session, Kansas proviso included, and it subsequently passed the House by a vote of ninety-three against eighty-five. Thus the question stands as before. The two houses have come to a dead lock; and if the programme detailed by our Washington correspondent is adhered to, they are likely to remain in this position for some time. It seems to be generally understood that no business but the Army bill will be brought up at the present session."

COTTON THE CONTRACTOR.—If there is a class above all others that I would keep out of the Legislature that class is the Contractors. I never yet met one of them who did not seek a seat to serve his own ends, or who was not ready to log-roll, wink at knavery, and unite with the band who gull the million for plunder. Cotton gets an enormous amount of money from the Province. I wish I had his accounts to overhaul. He has announced in the *Brampton Times* his intention to contest Peel, but I think the voters will stand firmly by Mr. Aikens, as he has done by them in the Assembly—and leave all such as George

